Winona Booklet

By THOMAS KANE

1906
WINONA ASSEMBLY
AND SCHOOLS

GRACE COLLEGE & THEO. SEM.
Winona Lake, Indiana

Dear Hertha
I admire Tabe

Winona Booklet

By THOMAS KANE

1906

WINONA ASSEMBLY
AND SCHOOLS

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY

WINONA REAL ESTATE

Money from the sale of lots goes into street, sidewalk, and other improvements about the property you have bought. Taxes are low, township only. There is pure water in abundance and fine drainage. Winona real estate steadily increases in value. The government is the kind that good citizenship demands. There are many other reasons why real estate at Winona Lake is a good investment, which may be obtained by addressing,

REAL ESTATE DEP'T.

CHARLES LEEBRICK, MANAGER

WINONA LAKE, INDIANA

Foundation Principles *of the* Winona Movement

ALTRUISTIC AND FINANCIAL

¶ Do all the good possible. ¶ Make all the money possible to do it with. ¶ Let all help be self help.

Agricultural and Trade Schools

¶ Teach pupils not only how to do things, but why.

¶ Emphasize and dignify physical labor as of equal importance with mental in educational value.

¶ Combine theory with practice, study with work, and not undertake anything where this cannot be done.

¶ Regard thorough Bible study and recitations as of supreme importance in the formation of character.

WINONA BOOKLET

Winona Assembly
and Schools

1906

By THOMAS KANE

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WINONA

By THOMAS KANE

The root idea of Winona, so far as human knowledge extends, originated in the heart and brain of S. C. Dickey, D. D., during the years 1894 and 1895, but he believes with all his heart that its origin was from a vastly higher source. He believes that not only he, but the entire management and directory have been, are being, and will continue to be used, so long as they exercise humility, and earnestly seek Divine guidance along practical lines, to do a great work at Winona for God and our country.

At that time Dr. Dickey was Superintendent of Home Missions for Indiana; the State was his field. In the progress of his work he realized the need of a common meeting place for rest, counsel, recreation and inspiration; a kind of religious Chautauqua. The first place selected was at Bass Lake, Starke County, Indiana. There 160 acres of land was purchased and arrangements made with the citizens to build a short spur from the nearest railroad to the lake. The citizens failed to do their part in providing funds to build the railway and another location was sought.

A few days later Dr. Dickey met one of the firm of Beyer Brothers, on the train, and incidentally mentioned what he was looking for. "Come and see Spring Fountain Park at Eagle Lake," was the prompt invitation (Eagle Lake it was then). "We have just what you need and we want to sell." The invitation was accepted and within a very few days the purchase, details of which are given later, was made.

From that day down to the present Dr. Dickey has lived for Winona.

To many of the business men of the Board of Directors his far-reaching plans have, when first proposed, seemed visionary, but one by one the visions have become realities. Not that the visions have ceased; they continue, and are even brighter than ever; but to the other members of the Directory they seem less visionary, because year by year the financial foundation on which

they are based grows broader and stronger. Added to this is the constantly broadening and deepening foundation of faith shared by all that God intends that Winona shall honor Him and that Dr. Dickey and the Boards of Directors have been and will continue to be guided by the All-Wise Father.

Winona is now ten years old, and is fairly beginning to realize the results of what might be called her motto: Money-Making Altruism. She has six foundation financial principles. They are the same that should characterize every Christian layman: (1) make all the money he can; (2) take good care of his credit; (3) take good care of his property; (4) take good care of his family; (5) provide reasonably for rainy financial days; (6) do all the good possible with the remainder of the profits.

Two things pre-eminently characterize successful modern business enterprise—strong men and organization. The names of the directors given elsewhere are sufficient evidence that strong men are managing Winona affairs. The object of this Winona booklet is to epitomize the early history of the institution and to describe briefly the purposes, work and results so far obtained of the different Winona organizations.

Early History

CHARLES H. CONNER

Winona was incorporated January 22d, 1895. Charles H. Conner, of New Albany, Indiana, was its first President and contributed the first $1,000 to the new enterprise. Although at the head of a large business in his home city and with other extensive business interests demanding his time and attention, Mr. Conner found time for much active religious work where his excellent business judgment and ability were of the greatest value.

Winona was fortunate in having such a man at its head when the financial foundations were being laid. Besides being its first large financial contributor, he was the first to purchase a summer home at the new location. In company with the Recording Secretary, Dr. E. S. Scott, he visited Chautauqua in order to become familiar with the business management of that institution. Winona suffered a great loss when failing health compelled his resignation as President. His standing and character were among the highest types of Christian business men in this country.

The work of the quiet men, the silent men in such an enterprise as Winona is too frequently not appreciated. Dr. E. S. Scott, Recording Secretary at Winona since it was founded, is one of these quiet workers. He is also Secretary of the four or five other inter-related Winona enterprises located at Winona Lake. Only those in close touch with the work in all its details can appreciate what the friends of Winona owe to the painstaking and effective work of Dr. Scott.

W. C. GRAY

Very early in the life of the enterprise, Dr. Dickey called on Dr. W. C. Gray, then editor of "The Interior," to try to enlist his aid and influence. The interview was characteristic of both men. Gray was a born questioner and examiner; Dickey a born advocate. The questions were many and searching; the answers and explanations lucid and convincing. Finally Dr. Gray, in his peculiar terse epigrammatic way, said: "Dr. Dickey, if what you tell me is true, and your plans can be carried out, this will be the most important movement for the church that has been undertaken for fifty years; but I must have every possible evidence that you are not mistaken. I propose this: I will send a competent expert to examine your books and investigate everything connected with the enterprise. If his report confirms your statements, I will do all in my power, both in "The Interior" and personally, to help; but if he finds anything crooked, any real estate speculation, or any private interests of any kind to be served, I will have nothing whatever to do with it." The terms were accepted. The expert spent several days making a thorough examination, his report fully confirming Dr. Dickey's statements, and from that time until his death, about six years later, Winona's steadfast and most influential friend was Dr. Gray.

Early Finances

The land originally purchased of Beyer Brothers comprised about 160 acres, extending from the Winona depot on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad along the northeast and eastern shores of Winona Lake—a beautiful sheet of water about two by three miles in extent with an average depth of thirty feet. From the purchase price of $100,000 Beyer Brothers donated $25,000 and accepted $20,000 additional in stock. A mortgage was given for the balance.

For the purpose of redeeming this mortgage and paying the indebtedness incurred by enlarging the Auditorium, building a 250-room hotel, and other expenses incident to preparing to entertain the General Assembly in 1897 and 1898, the entire property was bonded for $100,000. These bonds fall due in 1908. Already they have been taken up to the extent of nearly $30,000 and arrangements are being made to take up and cancel the remaining bonds at their maturity.

1898

As already stated, Charles H. Conner, was Winona's first President. Failing health caused his resignation in 1896, and John M. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., temporarily accepted the office, and by pledging his individual credit made it possible to build and furnish the 250 rooms of the "Inn" in time for the meeting of the General Assembly in 1897. Later, when it became necessary to buy from Beyer Brothers the 127 acres adjoining the original purchase on the East, without which the material growth of the Institution would have been almost impossible, Mr. Studebaker personally bought the land, agreeing to sell it to Winona for the same money, and donate the last $1,000 of the purchase price. Mr. Studebaker resigned the office of President in 1898 and was succeded by Mr. Thomas Kane of Chicago.

Illustrating the unselfish interest of Beyer Brothers in the success of Winona, they were well aware that by holding the above mentioned 127 acres a year or two longer they could easily obtain a better price than that at which they offered to sell. Its possession was an absolute necessity to Winona, but they declined to take advantage of the situation. Less than four years later they bought lots from the same land for building purposes at nearly twenty times the price at which they sold.

Another evidence that Beyer Brothers are keeping their original promise—that if Winona would purchase Spring Fountain Park (its name then)—they would, during the years to come, do all in their power to make the enterprise a success. They then owned the "Boss Farm" of 300 acres, immediately across the railroad and adjoining Winona grounds. While not like the land already mentioned—an absolute necessity—yet the ownership of this farm would very greatly aid in the growth and development of the Institution. They offered to sell the entire tract to Winona for

the low price of $125 per acre. This offer was promptly accepted.

Immediately fifty acres of that portion of the new purchase adjoining Warsaw was subdivided into lots and placed on the market. Enough was realized from the sale of these lots to build and equip the $60,000 Mount Memorial School building on the high ground east of the Auditorium. Another smaller subdivision was made in 1905 from the same land in which building lots are meeting with ready sale; also twenty-seven acres were sold to the Winona & Warsaw Railway for $1,000 an acre. The purposes for which this sale and purchase were made will be explained later. In addition to their past interest in the Institution, Beyer Brothers own nearly all the remaining land around the lake and are holding it until Winona gets ready to purchase at farm land prices, refusing to sell any portion to any one else.

Another of Winona's early financial friends was and is Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati. When the site of Winona was purchased, the one unsightly and apparently valueless piece of land was a peninsula of about thirty acres, extending out into the lake west of the Auditorium. On account of insufficient outlet this water was subject to overflow. Later, the lake outlet was enlarged by the County Commissioners and now the water level is entirely under the control of Winona by means of a dam at the lower end of the lake.

The situation being explained to Mr. McDonald, he ordered the purchase of a large dredge and the construction of a seventy foot canal across the broad end of the peninsula; also the deepening and straightening of the shore lines. The earth from these sources was spread over the island, raising it to that extent. The result was that Winona was able to sell lots otherwise unsalable on McDonald island and along the canal amounting to more than $75,000. The use of the dredge also made possible the cutting of two more canals, making two more islands. This work though far advanced, is not yet completed. It is hoped to finish it during the year 1907.

Business Methods

In its educational and religious features, Winona was founded on the two leading ideals of Chautauqua and Northfield—the one with its Bible study and all-the-year-round school features.

Before the Institution was fairly started, Dr. Dickey spent some

weeks at the two places in conference with Mr. Moody, Dr. Vincent, and other workers in both institutions. His principal object was to learn what mistakes, if any, they had made in their beginnings, and to obtain their advice as to how to avoid mistakes at Winona. All gave the same advice as to all material interests. In substance it was: First, own outright all the land you need for growth; second, own all your own hotels, business houses, boats, etc., in short, own everything out of which any money can be made inside your grounds; third, make annual leases only of everything you do not manage yourselves.

In religious matters, both Dr. Vincent and Mr. Moody gave the same advice. It was in substance, build the new institution on faith, not doubt. Plant it firmly on the Bible as the inspired Word of God, and prohibit disputatious religious speakers, no matter how eminent, from occupying its platform.

Sources of Profits

Ordinarily the man who subdivides real estate into lots derives no financial benefit from them after they are sold. If the purchaser builds a house, the former owner of the lot receives no income from the improvement. At Winona exactly the opposite is true. There, if the new owner lives elsewhere and desires to see his cottage from May to October, Winona receives a percentage on the price he pays for his railroad ticket. During July and August, he must pay gate admission. Winona owns all the hotels. If he stops at a boarding house, Winona receives a percentage of what he pays. If he hires a carriage or buggy, or takes a trolley trip to Warsaw, of Goshen, or Peru, or a ride on the Automobile Line, or steamboat or launch or boat ride, the net profit on every nickel or dime or dollar he spends goes into the same treasury, as Winona owns them all.

And yet it is perfectly safe to say that nowhere in the middle west are the necessities and comforts of life cheaper or more abundant than at Winona. Certainly nowhere in our country are the surroundings, opportunities, and the entire atmosphere more conducive to physical, intellectual, and spiritual enjoyment, uplift and growth than at Winona. For children, the place is ideal.

The value of real estate including that purchased by private owners has increased by leaps and bounds. This increase promises

to continue indefinitely, as Winona is no longer a summer resort only. Its location, environments, and schools, have made it an admirable all-the-year-around place of residence. The number of houses erected increases every year, but they are now nearly all homes, not merely summer cottages.

This is only natural, for what more could be desired for a permanent home than a healthy location, good drainage, and sewerage, excellent spring and artesian well water, gas, and electric light in every home, good markets, the very best educational facilities from the Common School up to the Winona Park School for Young Women, the Winona Academy, the Winona Agricultural Institute, cultured religious society and unexcelled church privilèges.

Winona Attractions and Advantages

The phrase an "ideal summer resort for Christian families" more than any other fitly describes Winona during the summer season. To name them in the correct order would be children, mothers and fathers, although in the innocent abandon and happy free life at Winona the term children would fit about everybody. Prudent mothers and fathers always and wisely want to preserve the home life wherever possible, hence the constantly growing demand for cottages for rent to families. A larger number of new cottages are being erected this year than ever before, and many cottagers open their doors to strangers. The boarding-house accommodations are also being largely increased every year. Other improvements of a public nature are keeping pace with private enterprise.

Other Attractions

The place has been styled Beautiful Winona, and every year the floral display grows more striking and beautiful. This is possible because the institution owns its own greenhouse and grows its own flowers.

People, especially young people, and everybody is young at Winona, must have amusements. The golf links are being improved each year and are utilized by hundreds of both sexes, young and—I will not say old, as a young man of seventy-six, Mr. J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, won by a single stroke one of the golf prizes in 1903. Those who do not play football, or baseball,

run foot races, or practice long or high jumping, can from the grandstand on the athletic grounds watch those who do.

Then there is bathing and swimming, and gasoline launch and steamboat riding, and row boating and fishing, and tennis and croquet, not to mention wandering in the woods, regaining vigor and health, drinking Winona mineral water, or lazily lounging on the porches and park benches watching the crowds, or the birds and squirrels, or talking gossip, art, literature or theology as inclination may dictate. Trolley rides may be taken to Warsaw, and thence twenty-five miles north to Goshen, or forty-four miles south to Peru on the Winona Interurban Railway Company cars. No dancing, card-playing, or other questionable amusements are permitted. When Sabbath comes the people rest. No boating or carriage riding (Winona has an excellent and well-equipped livery barn), no open gates, consequently no excursions, no anything that disturbs or mars the Sabbath quiet and rest.

Winona has at least three directors who are lovers of art. To one of these, Mr. J. M. Studebaker, is due the improvement of the "Garfield," now the "Studebaker" spring. The bronze Japanese Priest and the marble statue "The Student," also the marble bust of the Venus of Milo, are the gifts of Mr. H. J. Heinz. The beautiful fountain midway between the Winona Hotel and the Auditorium was erected and given to Winona by Mr. A. N. Dukes.

The beautiful Strain Hall Dormitory, east of the Mount Memorial Building, costing complete about $12,000, was the gift to Winona of a gentlemen living in the east, who requests that his name be not published. It affords excellent home accommodations for about twenty-four boys with rooms for matron and family.

Denominational Homes

A marked and very gratifying feature in the progress and development of Winona has been the cordial co-operation and helpfulness of other denominations. Winona is openly and frankly under Presbyterian control. Three-fourths of its board of directors must be members in good standing of that church, yet from the first other denominations have cordially joined in co-operation with the work that Winona stands for. The Methodists were the first to erect a denominational home, the Hayes Memorial, which

was donated by Mr. Elisha Hayes, of Warsaw, to the Methodist Episcopal Northern Indiana Conference. It has some thirty-five or forty rooms, dining-room, kitchen and other conveniences; arrangements have been made for enlarging the building, adding a chapel and about doubling its present capacity.

The next was the Otterbein, erected by the United Brethren, which was finished in 1903. It occupies a beautiful location fronting on the boulevard between the Auditorium and the Mount Memorial Building. The Otterbein is a handsome three-story building of over fifty well-furnished rooms, kitchen, one large and two small dining rooms, large chapel, wide porches, etc., all lighted by electricity.

The Presbyterian building, now nearing completion, will rival the Winona Hotel in size and beauty. During the winter it will be occupied by the students of the Winona Academy, and will be fitted up with special reference to the needs of this school. It also is situated on the boulevard between the Auditorium and the Mount Memorial and is directly opposite the Otterbein.

Other denominations are canvassing the subject, and without doubt several will be represented by their own buildings within a very few years.

Winona and Warsaw Railway

Building this road was a necessity. In 1902 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave notice that they intended to double-track their entire line from Chicago to Pittsburg, and that they would need the extra dummy track from Warsaw to Winona. This would leave Winona without car service to Warsaw and the Big Four Railroad at that point.

The well-equipped trolley line from Winona to Warsaw was completed in time for the season of 1903, and proved to be profitable from the start. As all the stock is owned by Winona, its rapid increase of income from this source is assured.

A year later this Railway bought of Winona Assembly twenty-seven acres of probably the best gravel for ballasting railroad tracks in the middle west. The net profits on gravel furnished for grading and paving the streets of Warsaw were nearly $5,000 the second year after the railway was completed. For years to come, the profits from the sale and delivery of gravel to bailast the tracks of the Winona Interurban Railways will be very large.

Winona Interurban Railways

It is claimed that Indiana has more electric interurban railway mileage than any State in the Union. Statistics show that without exception they are all profitable; some exceedingly so. Indianapolis is the present greatest electric railway center in the country. One of its best lines extends north to Peru, 45 miles south of Winona. The Northern Indiana Traction Road connects at South Bend with other lines reaching the leading cities of Southern Michigan. From South Bend it passes through Mishawaka, Elkhart, and thence to Goshen, 25 miles north of Winona. Ft. Wayne, 38 miles east of Winona, is rapidly becoming a trolley road center (see Electric Railway Map of Indiana on page 42).

These conditions made Winona's opportunity. The city and township of Goshen voted a subsidy of $30,000, and that of Warsaw voted $25,000 on condition that Winona would build a first-class, high speed electric railway between the two cities. The offer was accepted, and the construction company was under contract to have it completed and in operation by May 1, 1906. Peru and the intervening towns and townships then voted subsidies amounting to $115,000, bringing up the aggregate to $170,000 if Winona would complete the link connecting the Northern and Central Indiana Traction Systems by building the same kind of a high-class road from Warsaw to Peru. This offer was also accepted and it is expected that this line will be completed by mid-summer of 1907.

Next, franchises were obtained from Ft. Wayne and the numerous towns between that city and Winona for an east and west line. It is expected that this line will be completed during the year 1907-8. Without doubt the next move will be to arrange to build on west to Plymouth, twenty-four miles distance, and later to Valparaiso, connecting there with the road now being built from that city to Chicago.

It is not usually realized that Winona is ten miles nearer to Chicago than Indianapolis; one hundred and ten miles to Chicago, one hundred and twenty miles to Indianapolis.

Each of these railway divisions will be bonded separately and each bonded for only enough to build and thoroughly equip the road. There will be no private interests. The stock in all the divisions will be owned by Winona Assembly, and all the

profits after paying the interest on the bonds will be spent in altruistic work. Besides, no road, long or short, will be built unless the Winona directors are absolutely certain that it will make a good profit above the interest on its bonds.

Power House

It will readily be realized that the present power-house and equipment would be inadequate for the increased needs of the new railway; hence a very large and modern power plant costing over $200,000 has been erected. The boiler room is 61 1-2 by 84 1-2 feet, the engine room 97 1-2 by 62 1-2 feet; the boiler capacity is 6,000 square feet of heating surface; the engine capacity is 1,600 horse power, and the generator capacity is 1,200 kilo watts.

In addition to the duties performed by the present plant, it will furnish electric current for the entire Interurban Railway system, also the Winona Electric Light and Water Company, and steam for the Winona heating system. The machinery in the present plant will be transferred to the new power-house, and the building will be utilized for a car barn.

Winona Power-House and Steam-Heating System

As the Winona & Warsaw Electric Railway and the Winona Electric Light & Water Co. were organized and incorporated within a few months of each other, the power-house at Winona Lake was built with reference to the needs of both companies.

From the first it performed five-fold duty. It furinshed power to the Railway Co., Electric Light & Water Co., and power for small manufacturing at Warsaw, also electric light and power for pumping water at Winona. Very soon it was seen that a sixth profitable source of income could be obtained at no cost except that of installation. Exhaust steam is a waste product unless utilized, hence it was decided to install a heating system; steam pipes were laid with protecting covering from the power-house through the park grounds and connections made with the two largest hotels, thus heating some 400 rooms, the Mount Memorial School Building, the greenhouse, the Auditorium, and numerous cottages. The main supply pipes being of unusual size, the system can be indefinitely extended.

The profits which are large are nearly all net as the additional expense is very slight. This heating system is part of and owned by the Electric Light and Water Co.

Winona Electric Light and Water Company

In her many springs and flowing artesian wells, Winona has an inexhaustible supply of pure and healthful water. Only power, pumps, water pipes, and electric feed wire were needed to supply both Winona and Warsaw with electric light and water, and exhaust steam pipes to furnish heat to the school buildings, hotels, greenhouses, auditorium and numerous cottages at Winona. A fifty-year franchise for water and electric lights was granted to the new company by the City Council at Warsaw, and a perpetual franchise by Winona Assembly.

Without going into details, a power-house well equipped with modern machinery was erected which also supplies power to run the cars on the electric railway. As with the Railway Company the entire stock belongs to Winona Assembly.

A natural question is, where and how was the money obtained to do all this? The answer is, that both companies, being legally incorporated, were authorized to issue and did issue twenty year 5 per cent. bonds, sufficient when sold to pay the entire cost of buildings and equipment. These bonds are a first mortgage on the franchise and property of every kind and nature of each company.

In both cases the work had to be done at once; hence, money was borrowed as needed from banks at Indianapolis and Chicago and the bonds of each company placed with its notes as collateral. At the same time the bonds were advertised for sale as a safe investment. To such as did not desire to purchase twenty-year bonds outright, the notes of either company were given with its bonds as collateral to equal amount. These notes were on from one to five years time, at the pleasure of the lender. Conservative investors, chiefly friends of the Winona Movement, who have faith in its financial success, soon relieved the management of indebtedness to the banks by accepting one or the other forms of investment.

Winona's Growth

The growth of Winona has from the first been remarkable. Each year witnesses a steady advance in all departments. The constant and rapid appreciation in the value of real estate is accounted for, partially at least, by the fact that all the profits from this source are expended in further improvements.

The experience of Winona has proved to be no exception to the rule that in all large enterprises the first cost of improving the grounds is apparently excessive. Including the amount spent by the Beyer Bros., not less than $200,000 has been expended on the grounds alone. The results of a large proportion of this outlay do not appear on the surface. The outgrowth of it, however, is apparent on every hand in the beautiful tree and flower-covered park grounds. This large outlay, however, does not include the cost of the hotels, auditorium, and other public and school buildings, which has amounted to near or quite $200,000 more.

Winona Schools

The dominant idea of the whole Winona Movement is practical as distinguished from theoretical education. At the Agricultural Institute the location and surroundings render it possible to combine theory and practice, study and work, to a very unusual degree.

As shown by the list given elsewhere, a very large proportion of the Directors are business men. More than half of these are presidents of the companies or corporations in which they are interested. A large proportion are presidents of banks or trust companies. The remaining members of the board are all prominent in their respective lines

Such men naturally have very definite opinions regarding the management of any enterprise with which they are identified. In the case of Winona these opinions are fixed and decided as to the education most needed in our country, and which should be fostered there. With all these opinions the ministers on the board are in the most hearty accord.

Winona directors do not disparage a college education. Neither do they believe that there are too many colleges or universities where the ordinary or scholastic education can be obtained. They realize, however, that unless the college student intends to use his

tongue instead of hands and eyes to procure a livelihood, his college training is of little avail, more especially during the first years after graduation. In all branches of industrial life, he finds that the ability to do things is of vastly more importance than the ability to talk, or even write about them.

The Winona directors also have the firmly fixed opinion that physical labor is just as honorable and just as necessary in order to obtain a rounded practical education as mental labor, and that educated hands are even more important, in this practical age, than educated tongues.

But after all only an exceptionally small proportion of American youth are or can be college-bred; the fact is that only about 3 per cent. of them ever enter high school, and a still smaller proportion are high school graduates.

Winona Agricultural Institute

REV. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, *Dean*
E. J. HOLLISTER, *General Adviser*

At the Agricultural Institute at Winona Lake the directors want to help all they can of the remaining 97 per cent. to become scientifically and practically educated farmers, stock-raisers, market-gardeners, horticulturalists, etc., in short to be masters of agriculture in the broad sense of that word.

The Winona directory also believe that the best practical education can only be obtained along lines that compel the thorough and constant combination of theory and practice; that study and labor should alternate day by day; that the object of study should be to illuminate labor and thereby to obtain from it the best results; and that the object of labor is to utilize and make practical the knowledge gained by study.

In order to put these beliefs into practice at Winona Lake, the usual custom, even at Agricultural Schools and Colleges, will be reversed; the long vacation will be in winter when vegetation is asleep. In summer, work in the fields and study in the school-rooms will alternate day by day. The studies will be adapted to the season and to the work then in hand, and the teachers will be as faithful in instruction and helpfulness in the field as they are in the school-rooms.

Again, the Winona directors believe most thoroughly in the

old-fashioned virtues of independence and self-respect. Most of them are old enough to remember when it was counted, if not a disgrace at least lowering to manhood and self-respect, to accept something for nothing. They do not believe that an education is or should be an exception. Their ability to help boys willing to help themselves depends very largely upon the money for scholarships and maintenance given by friends who share their opinions regarding education; but no boy is given either a scholarship or board; as far as possible, he is given a chance to pay for both in labor at a fair price, but if that is not sufficient, and neither his parents or friends can pay, he is required to give each year a ten-year note without interest for the balance. True, he may be a minor, and the note not legally collectible; that is the boy's affair. The Winona directors refuse to start him on the road to pauperism, mental or otherwise, by giving him something of value without adequate compensation. But they have faith that the boys they turn out will be willing to help other boys as they were helped when they needed it.

Another firmly fixed opinion of the entire Winona directory is that the thorough study and marked recitations in the Bible are just as necessary as similar study and recitations in mathematics, and that no ethical or any other kind of teaching can take its place, or be a substitute for its controlling influence in the formation of character.

Winona Technical Institute, at Indianapolis

W. C. SMITH, *General Director*

It is doubtful if another location so excellent in every respect for a school of this character could be found in the United States.

For more than forty years a tract of seventy-six acres in what is now almost the heart of the best residence district in Indianapolis has been known as the United States Arsenal Grounds. Nature did much in covering it with such forest trees as many think only Indiana can produce. The buildings alone cost the Government over $600,000, and if Uncle Sam could have foreseen in 1860 that in a little more than forty years he would sell the entire plant to the citizens of Indianapolis and the friends of Winona for $153,000, to be used to train boys in the trades of peace instead of drilling them for the trade of war, he would have made few if any changes in either buildings or grounds.

Practically all that has been said regarding the foundation principles governing the Agricultural school at Winona Lake, applies with equal force to the Trades School at Indianapolis. At both schools every effort will be made to combine theory with practice and study with work along the same lines.

The manual labor and employment are different, but there are the same standards as to the educative importance of physical labor; the same effort to preserve and cultivate the student's independence, self-respect and manhood, the same requirements as to Bible study and recitations. In addition, night classes are provided for such students as are at work druing the day.

While a part of the corporate name of the Indianapolis school is "Technical Institute,"the name "Trade Schools" better describes it. "Let us teach your boy a trade" might well be its motto. To this could appropriately be added, "Let us teach him to be manly, to be self-respecting, to be independent. Let us help him to be master of all the branches of the trade he selects, not a part of them only. Let us assist him to know and be able to use to the best advantage his own abilities, and let us aid him as much as we can to a personal knowledge of the best friend he ever has or can have, his Heavenly Father."

It is a universally acknowledged fact that the American boy who wants to learn a trade does not have a fair chance. Every other avenue to manly endeavor to make the best of himself is open; that alone is closed except to a very limited number. Former conditions no longer obtain. The apprentice system is obsolete. Machinery has supplanted hand labor. Employers no longer work side by side with their workman. No one has any interest in teaching and helping the ambitious boy to master more than the one machine or tool he works with. At best, he learns but a part of a trade, and learns that largely without assistance.

There is always an unsupplied and constantly increasing demand at high wages, and in good positions for competent men who have both a practical and theoretical knowledge of their trade from the ground up. Not skilled in one department of it alone, but in all departments. It is this demand that the Winona Trade Schools is trying to meet to the extent of its ability and equipment.

Nothing is more evident than that the establishing of these Trade Schools has struck a popular chord in the industrial world.

Several of the largest and most influential organizations in our country have already adopted them and have officially committed themselves to their financial support.

The School of Pharmacy started with sixty students certain of remunerative employment as soon as they graduate. The Electrical School opened with forty students. The school of House, Sign and Decorative Painting, had nearly as many. The seven departments in the School of Lithography are already crowded for room. The National Lithographers' Association has become responsible for fifty annual scholarships in this department.

The Machine Department of the Printing School has one of the finest plants in the State, and already turns out excellent work. (This Booklet is a specimen of the handicraft of the students). The departments of commercial, job and book printing are at this writing in process of organization. The School for Library Training is in successful operation with all the students that can be accommodated.

The National Founders' Association are enthusiastic friends of that department. It has formally voted thirty permanent scholarships toward the support of the School for Foundrymen.

The executive committee of the National Typothetae has recommended thirty annual scholarships for three years.

In addition there are schools for carpenters, plumbers, and brick layers, already in operation. Other schools for different trades will follow as rapidly as the funds and facilities are provided by those who are in sympathy with the establishing of this work, which in the opinion of competent judges, who have investigated it, marks the beginning of a new era in the industrial life of this country.

Winona Park School for Young Women

This school was started in September, 1905, under exceedingly favorable auspices. The course of study is and will continue to be purely secondary. No provision will be made for either elemental or college work. The amount of work done as well as the quality of it is to be in every respect that done by the best secondary schools, fitting a girl for entrance to any college of her choice, or, on the other hand, giving her good basic education for life in the home, in business or in the common schools as teacher. Three hours a week Bible study is required of every student. This we

regard as the best contribution in the direction of broadening life and influencing character.

Winona Academy

In September of the current year it is proposed to separate the Academic department from the Agricultural Institute at Winona Lake. Professor H. E. DuBois, who has been so largely instrumental in bringing up the Agricultural Institute to its present high grade, will continue as principal of the Academy.

It is not intended that this school shall grow into a college or university. The object will be to make it a preparatory school for college of the highest and most thorough class. The entire environment at Winona Lake for a school of this character is exceptionally favorable.

Winona Federated Church

While the majority of the Winona Board of Directors must be members of the Presbyterian church, in order that there might be no misunderstanding regarding the interdenominational character of the Winona Movement, in August, 1905, the directors formally voted that only one church organization should be on Winona grounds and that it should be interdenominational.

At the same time there was organized the Winona Federated Church. A complete church organization was formed and a brief evangelical creed adopted. Later, ample financial support was secured and before the year closed no less than sixteen different denominations were represented in the membership. Members of other churches desiring to unite with the Winona Federated Church bring letters of commendation, not dismissal. Their names remain on the rolls of their former church. When persons joining on confession leave Winona they are given letters of dismissal to the churches of their choice. The cordial approval of this action by leading men, both ministers and laymen, of other denominations has been a source of great gratification to the Winona management.

A Warning

Friends of Winona close to its management who have read the printer's proof of this Booklet before publication have warned the writer that the emphasis placed upon the Altruistic Money-Making features of Winona may produce a wrong impression.

Schools are not money-makers and aside from the excellence of their teachers are useful about in proportion to their permanent equipment. This includes not only large and well adapted buildings, but laboratories and apparatus of every description.

At the Agricultural Institute at Winona Lake, it includes dairy and other barns, herds of the best blooded stock, greenhouses, nursery stock, the latest and best farm machinery and implements, etc., etc.

In the Trades Schools at Indianapolis, it includes besides buildings, complete and in most instances a very expensive outfit of the most improved machinery in every trade. All these cost money in large sums but it is only foundation money. It will be useful only in proportion to the number and kind of students who can avail themselves of the opportunities the schools offer.

The Winona Directory believe that their efforts to establish money-making departments which will in time help if not wholly support the Schools, will stimulate and increase rather than lessen the willingness of those who have faith in their methods to help until they can be self-sustaining. They believe in self-help for boys and girls. Equally they believe in it for themselves. So far, Christian people have warmly seconded their efforts. They can succeed only as they are sustained from day to day. Scholarship and maintenance funds for poor but earnest and willing-to-help-themselves boys are absolute necessities for present and future success. These funds are not given to boys; they pay for them in work and ten years note without interest, but ten years is a long time to wait and other boys are clamoring for a chance now. Practical and tangible Christian approval of the Winona idea and ideals is on trial.

Winona Bible Conference

"There is but one word that fitly measures the Winona Bible Conference—big. Big in its activities, big in its enthusiasm and big in its attendance. The foremost thinkers and speakers in the Christian world are heard on its platform. It draws upon the Church denominations of the United States, England, Scotland and Ireland for pulpit orators; for men who are today pointing the way to intellectual improvement, who are finding new meanings in the Scriptures, who are swinging the masses into new religious thought and effort."

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is, humanly speaking, the father of the Winona Bible Conference. He has been its only Director; none so well as he could describe its beginning and growth.

By J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.

Just about ten years ago I was standing one morning on the platform of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in the city of Indianapolis. I had just closed a service, and I remember particularly well the text I had been presenting. There was evidently a deep impression made upon the congregation, and many people came to an acceptance of Christ, but I have no hesitation in saying that there was suggested to me that day a work which in eternity will have proven itself greater than anything I had ever dreamed of in Christian service and far out weigh anything I did in Indianapolis. I had the privilege that day of meeting the Rev. S. C. Dickey, D. D., whose name I had long known because of his faithful and important service rendered to the church in the Synod of Indiana. Dr. Dickey came to say that he had had it laid upon him to inaugurate a movement which on the one side would emphasize the principles for which "Chautauqua" stood, and on the other side the great principles for which "Northfield" had ever been prominent. He asked my interest and said he should be glad to have my co-operation. A well-known Presbyterian minister overheard the conversation. He came to me afterwards and said: "I should advise you to have nothing to do with that movement, for it certainly cannot be a success." Presbyterians, he said, do not take kindly to such gatherings, and it never seemed to occur to him that in the mind of this man of God there was anything broader than a denominational work. Because of the fact that my hands were already full, I dismissed the subject entirely from my mind and did not hear of it again until I was called to the telephone at my home in the country and Dr. Dickey was again speaking to me from New York City, a distance of 150 miles away. He then informed me that he had visited Northfield, and that Mr. D. L. Moody had insisted that I should be urged to stand by Dr. Dickey's side in the development of this Bible Conference idea. I said to Dr. Dickey: "I will speak to Mrs. Chapman about it and do what she advises." She immediately said: "Go." I so informed him, but over the long-distance wire he misunderstood it and thought I had said

"No," and at once began to urge upon me the greatness of the work as he could see it.

This is the history of my first connection with Winona, and for the many happy years of service I shall never cease to be grateful to the great Head of the church and for the man who has made Winona what it is today, because he has given himself entirely to its development, I shall be thankful to God throughout eternity. If I had missed my share in the Winona Bible Conference, I should have missed the best part of my ministry.

The first Conference was naturally very poorly attended. The services were held in a part of the present administration building, which was then used as a small chapel. It would probably have seated 200 persons in all, but by actual count there were in attendance at the first conference thirty-five men and women, possibly twelve or fifteen pastors in all. To some the beginning was a discouragement, but to the optimistic, sanguine general secretary it was a cause for thanksgiving to God, and never wavering for a moment, with financial obligations upon him heavier almost than any man could bear, he instructed me to make plans for the next year. One of the last nights of the conference a terrific thunderstorm came upon us. We met in the present auditorium, which was then a comparatively rude affair and has been described in another article. Not to exceed fifteen persons in all came through the storm to the service. The sound of the rain drops on the roof was so deafening and the roar of the thunder so heavy that it was impossible to deliver an address, and so two rude benches were drawn together facing each other, and with heads close together, so we could hear each other's conversation we talked about the Bible Conference that was to be and then bowed in prayer before God, committing ourselves unto Him, and promising Him that we would in every possible way permit Him to use us if only the Conference might be for His glory.

As a matter of fact the real Winona Bible Conference came into being then and there. It is a matter of sincere regret that the names of those present were not enrolled. At least two or three of them are now in heaven. All the others, so far as I know, have been faithful friends of this movement.

Winona has been fortunate in the men who have spoken from her platform. Rev. John McNeil, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. C. Campbell Morgan, Rev. George H. C. McGregor, Rev. S. A.

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Selwyn, Rev. James Mursell, Rev. George H. Johnston Ross, D. D., Rev. Dr. Cunningham and Rev. George Jackson from a partial list of those who have come to speak to us from abroad. We have had a great company of American speakers. Dr. W. G. Morehead, our firm friend from the first, has been with us at every conference and some of the strongest leaders of Christian work have aided us by their presence.

There are certain features which have made the Winona Bible Conference the conspicuous success that it is today. First, it has been exceedingly practical. Christian workers have realized that they could obtain there everything that would in any way be helpful to them in their mininstry at home. Evangelism has always been emphasized and many lives have been changed at these conferences by the power of God. Second, it has been deeply spiritual. Memorable scenes have been witnessed there. The hillside services in the evening at the sunset hour and the Indian Mound services at the close of the conferences cannot be describd in words. It is not an extravagant statement to say that thousands of men and women who bowed at these sacred spots and have received evident tokens of God's blessings in their lives. Third, it has been highly intellectual. We have not sacrificed this part of our work in our desire to emphasize the practical and the spiritual. The lamented Dr. George T. Purves, of New York, was one of our firmest friends and it is needles to say that he was a giant intellectually. No speaker aroused more enthusiasm than did he. Professor Orr, of Scotland, had a like reception, and as a defender of the faith he had few equals in the world. There are certain other features which we, without a spirit of boastfulness or pride may well mention. We believe the Winona Bible Conference has had the approval of God and the conference has ever stood for loyalty to the church and absolute and unserving loyalty to the word of God. So far as we know, from the first no sentence that would put the least disrespect upon either the word of God or the Son of God has ever been spoken from our platform. It has been said by some one that more ministers attend the Winona Bible Conference than any other similar gathering in the world. This may perhaps be true. If it is, we state it only for the glory of God. We know that during our past conference, in the summer of 1903, not less than two thousand ministers from first to last passed through our gates and

sat with us to study the Bible. It has been the pleasure of the Bible Conference authorities to make special rates for ministers of all evangelical denominations, who have received small salaries, and it has been the aim of the management from the first to assist in every possible way the men who toil on home mission territory and have little opportunity to hear the men upon whose ministry God has set His seal. Winona has emphasized mission of every character; home and foreign missionaries told us their thrilling stories, and S. H. Hadley, the great apostle of the outcast and drunkard, has for years moved great audiences as he has told us of God's miracles worked in the cities where he labored, in behalf of the wretched and lost men and women.

It would be ungrateful to close this article without making reference to the friends who have assisted the Bible Conference financially, for whenever the Conference begins the gates are thrown open and no charge for admission is made. On this account generous hearted men and women have contributed to the support of the conferences, and it has been from the first practically self-supporting. Winona as an institution stands for the best things in Christian living. It has come to be a mighty factor in the work of the church, and it is believed by many that it is just at the beginning of its usefulness.

New York, February 17, 1906.

The Winona Bible Conference has steadily increased in power and in attendance. The Conference of 1905 was not only the largest ever held at Winona, but in many respects the most important Conference held in this country. Other Conferences may have had a larger general attendance, yet it is certainly true that more ministers have attended the Conference at Winona than any other Conference in the world. It is estimated that at least three thousand were present last year, and more are expected this year This is largely due to the fact that the program is considered so strong. Men like Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Watkinson, of London, Dr. George, Johnston A. Ross, Dr. Pattin, of Princeton, Dr. Gregg, of Allegheny, are names that would draw ministers from all parts of the country. The Conference feature makes it unique. Conferences on Church Organization, the Church and the Workingmen, the Church and Giving, Tithing, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, etc., all contribute toward making this the mighty Conference which it has come to be.

Winona Assembly and Summer School Association

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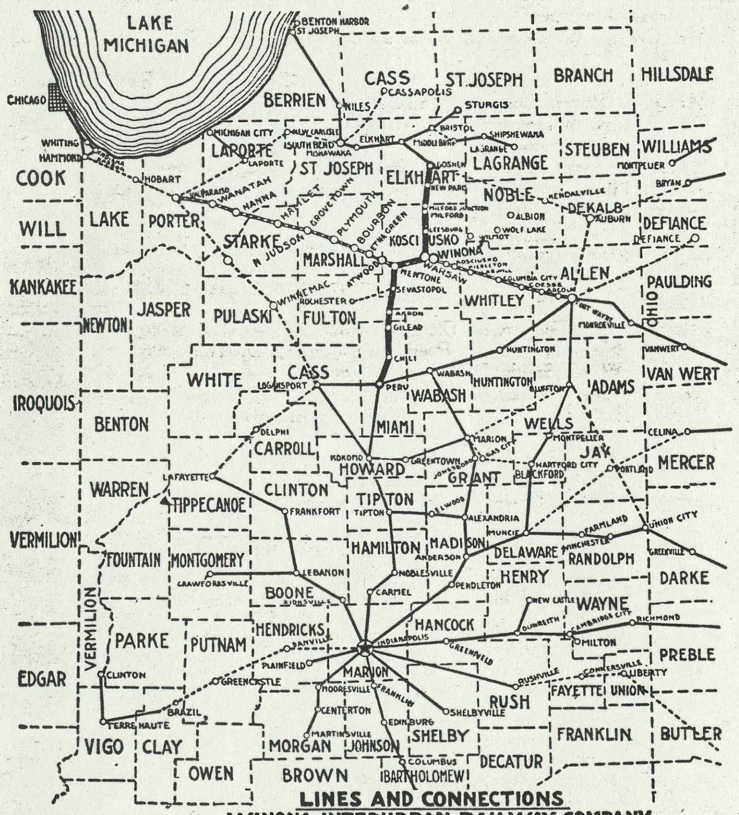

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